

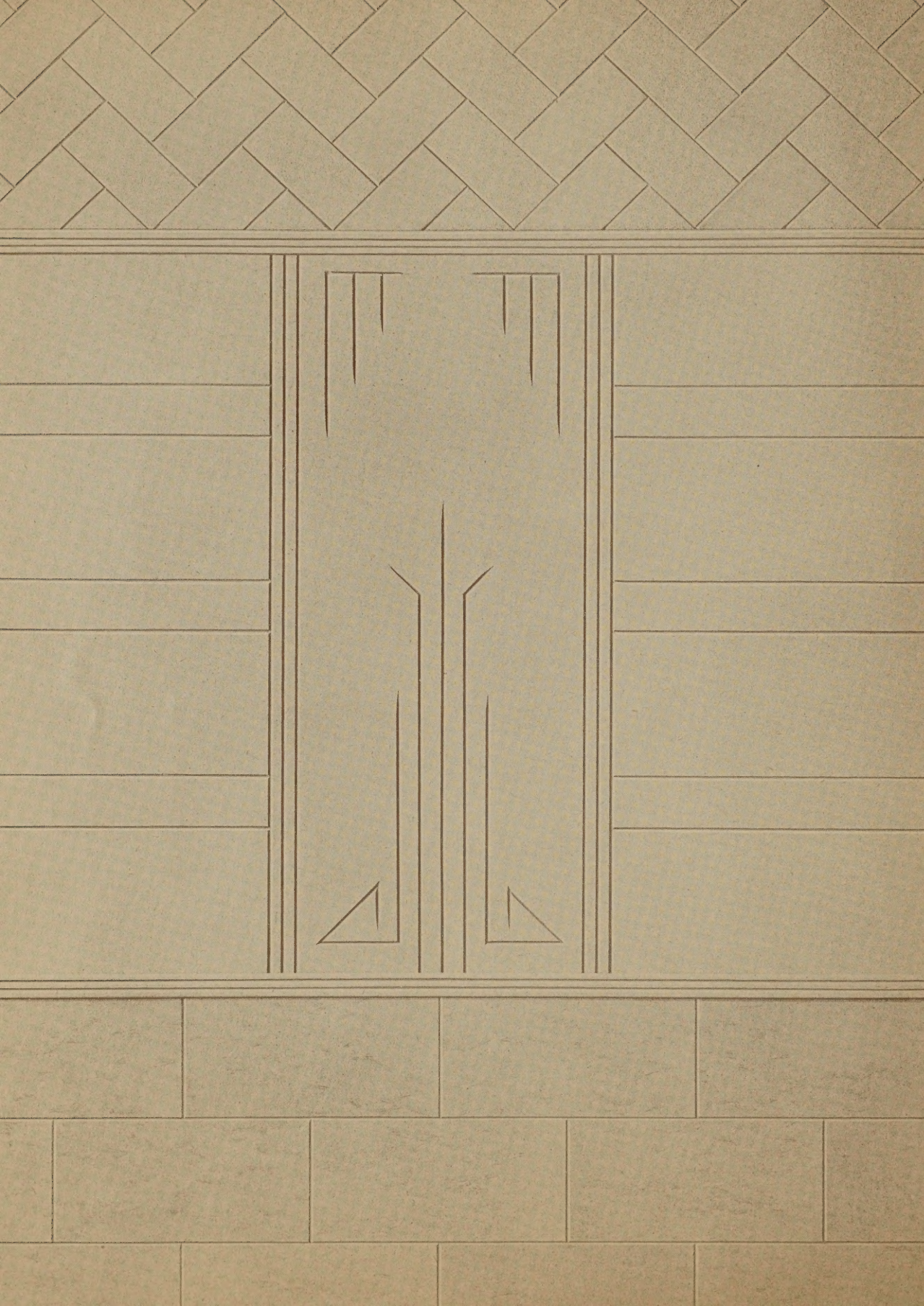
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PLANNING
MODERN
INTERIORS

WITH

CELOTEX





CELOTEX TILE BOARD
COLOR No. 75 RIPPLE BROWN

CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD V-GROOVED WITH SANDED SURFACE EXPOSED

CELOTEX TILE BOARD,
SURFACES ALTERNATED

THE PURPOSE of this booklet is to aid you in the planning of modern Celotex Interiors. By following the suggestions on these pages, Celotex can be used to build or rebuild your preferred interior in almost any desired style at moderate cost. You may use Celotex to harmonize with existing plans in color, design or decoration. Whether your home, office, shop or public building conforms to the utmost in simplicity or approaches the most luxurious, your ideas may be executed faithfully, permanently, and to a high degree of satisfaction—with Celotex.



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CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Copyright 1935

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MANUFACTURE Celotex Products are used throughout America and in many foreign countries. They are manufactured in The Celotex Company's mills at Marrero, near New Orleans, Louisiana, where more than one billion square feet of Celotex has been produced. Installations have been made in about 500,000 buildings, representing every type of construction and for every kind of service. Products bearing the name CELOTEX are known everywhere for reliability.

In the manufacture of Celotex, long tough fibres of bagasse (cane) are properly refined, thoroughly sterilized, effectively waterproofed, firmly felted and securely interwoven to produce large boards of maximum strength consistent with the light weight necessary to assure high heat-stopping value. The "largest board in the world" is produced at Marrero, 12 feet wide and 1,000 feet long! Commercial sizes are cut from this immense board by means of highly efficient automatic machines. Careful technical control assures uniform high quality.

EFFICIENT INSULATION AND SOUND QUIETING

Celotex shuts out the bitter cold on the rim of the arctic circle; shields the homes in the equatorial zones from the fierce heat of the tropical sun. It makes every type of building more healthful, comfortable, cheerful. Inexpensive, it nevertheless adds materially to the valuation of property.

The heat conductivity of Celotex is .33 B.t.u. per hour, per square foot, per degree Fahrenheit, per inch thickness. Thus the insulation value of 1" of Celotex is equal to three 1" wood boards; or nine 1/2" layers of plaster board; or a 15" wall of common brick; or a 16" clay tile wall; or a 36" concrete wall. The superior heat-stopping properties of Celotex result in material fuel savings, make homes easier to heat, reduce drafts, and correct condensation problems.

Natural unpainted Celotex possesses sound absorbing properties which lend an atmosphere of quiet in rooms of all types.

DURABILITY Dry rot, fungus growth and termites are causing damage to buildings amounting to

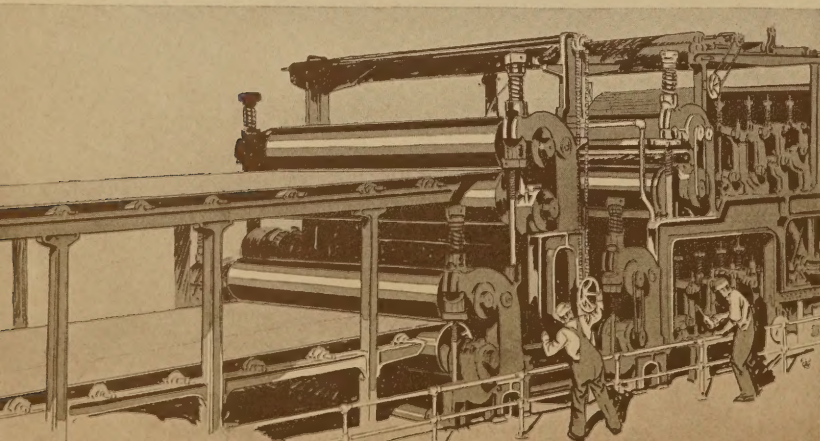
millions of dollars annually. Rural and urban areas alike are infested, in temperate as well as in tropical climates.

Just as the steel industry has perfected stainless steel—the kind that is proof against the ravages of rust, so has The Celotex Company, after years of research, developed the Ferox Process (patented) which effectively protects Celotex from these destroyers of property.

Dry Rot Proofed—Termite Proofed—All Celotex cane fibre products are manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented), an integral chemical treatment toxic to Fungus Growth, Dry Rot, and Termites (White Ants) and which effectively protects Celotex against these and similar agencies of destruction.

ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE Celotex Insulating Cane Board is particularly adaptable for use as interior finish because of its attractive appearance. Its neutral gray-tan color harmonizes with any scheme of interior decoration. Celotex is featured in two surface textures. One side is sanded smooth, the other possesses a distinctive tapestry-like texture. In providing a choice of two surface textures in a single product, Celotex will produce effects not otherwise obtainable. Alternating one texture with another in a ceiling or wall treatment results in unusually attractive interiors.

STRENGTH The toughness and rigidity of Celotex are important properties. Structures built with Celotex are stronger and resist distortion to a marked degree. In addition, the rugged nature of Celotex minimizes breakage and damage during handling and application. Corners of all insulation boards may be damaged and scratches may occur during application. With Celotex these are corrected in almost every case without loss of material. A damaged corner of Celotex can be straightened out and then retrimmed—dents or abrasions can be repaired by lifting the cane fibre with a knife point and sanding down. Because Celotex is the same all the way through, having no thin surface covering it may be sanded down when necessary without change of texture. Grooving in simple or elaborate design may be done without weakening the board to the breaking point.



ONE OF THE GIANT
MACHINES USED IN
MANUFACTURING CELOTEX

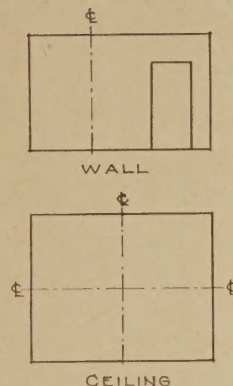
■ Interior decoration requires a background which is in complete accord with the general scheme of treatment, one which will harmonize with surroundings and furnishings. Celotex is preferred for this purpose because it is a versatile material. The natural color of Celotex, a neutral gray-tan of subdued tone, is ideal in most instances. To meet specific conditions it may be readily and economically painted and decorated. In addition, Celotex is furnished in several well chosen tints to simplify the task of the interior decorator.

The product likewise meets all requirements of unit size. Celotex Building Board, $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1" thick, 4 feet wide and 4 to 12 feet long, is well suited to modern wall and ceiling treatment. By means of beveling and grooving, or through the use of moldings of Celotex or other materials, areas of desired proportions can be easily produced. Celotex Tile Board—small square and rectangular units of convenient sizes—are used to create innumerable conventional patterns. Celotex Finish Plank—long narrow units—strikes a new note in modern wall treatment. And Celotex ornaments and friezes will add a final touch of beauty to any type of Celotex interior.

The planning of Celotex Interiors is based upon these four fundamental considerations:

- 1 The division of wall and ceiling areas into attractive and architecturally correct smaller areas.
- 2 The treatment of division boundaries by means of grooves or moldings.
- 3 The placement of Celotex ornaments, moldings and friezes to complete the design and relieve monotony.
- 4 The use of color where necessary to harmonize with other factors of interior decoration or to accent features of the design.

After deciding upon a suitable design, as based upon any of the many examples in this book, your next step is to arrange or adjust it to fit the size and shape of the room. This should be done by making an accurate scale drawing of the walls and ceilings to be finished, using for example, one inch on your sketch to represent one foot on wall or ceiling. For large areas a smaller scale may of course be used,

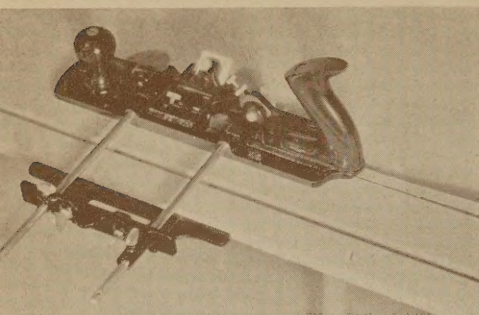


such as $\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ " to represent one foot. Locate doors and windows on wall sketches; columns, chimneys, and light fixtures on ceiling sketches. Build the design around such fixed objects. Strike center lines through the area to be treated, this is most important. The selected design or pattern can then be easily arranged by balancing on the center lines. On walls the design is laid out to conform to areas between windows, doors, etc. In the case of ceilings the design must be balanced from the intersection of the center lines.

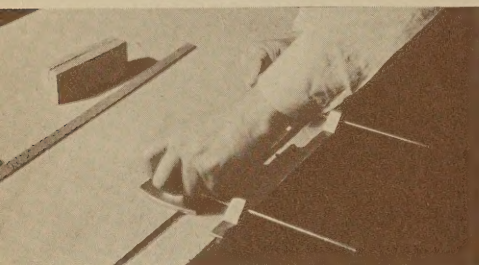
Where fixed objects are involved the design may originate from these as a center. Narrow lanes are frequently used on ceilings where a number of such objects are present in one or more straight line arrangements. In any event, lay out the design toward the limits of the area to be treated. Borders along the boundaries of such areas are useful to compensate for unequal dimensions. Close observation of illustrated designs will show how this is done, and an actual trial will prove that attractive Celotex interiors can be readily designed and installed.

Give consideration to the following individual possibilities, all of which are explained in detail elsewhere in this book.

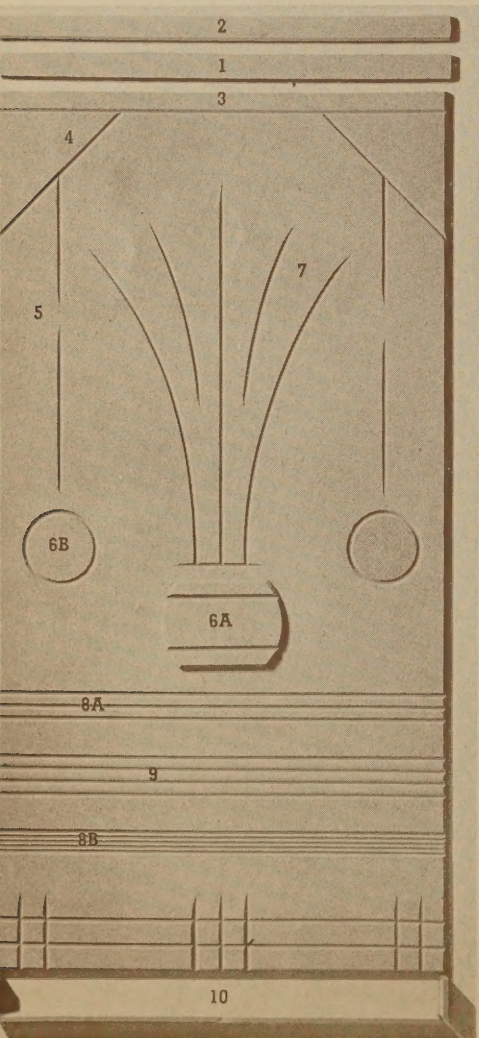
- 1 Modern treatments are made with Celotex Building Board, V-grooved, carved and beveled.
- 2 Modern and period paneling is done with moldings of Celotex, wood, or metal.
- 3 Celotex Tile Board may be used to form many patterns, and is particularly adaptable for ceilings. Ashlar and diamond patterns are suitable for walls.
- 4 Celotex Finish Plank is primarily a wall treatment, resulting in a regular or random plank effect.
- 5 Vertical lines emphasize height; horizontal lines emphasize length and width.
- 6 Wainscots are frequently desirable in modern and period wall treatments. They are often used to bring down too great a height, or to introduce color. Celotex Panel Board is an excellent wainscot material.
- 7 Overlay borders and friezes reduce the work of fitting. They also relieve harshness and monotony in a design.
- 8 Decorating Celotex by means of paint and stencils, while not necessary, is an optional refinement.
- 9 Celotex ornaments and moldings are available for embellishing or modifying any given design.
- 10 The two surface textures on all Celotex products for interior finish can be alternated to produce unusually attractive effects.



STANLEY FIBREBOARD CUTTER ADJUSTED
FOR GROOVING



GROOVING WITH KARPENTER KUTTER



BASIC DECORATIVE TREATMENTS

■ The practice of beveling, V-grooving and carving Celotex Building Board on the job introduces a new trend in modern interior decoration. In this manner the joints between adjacent units are made to become a part of the design, and are completely lost therein. Panel strips and moldings conceal the joints in a sense, but do not provide the flexibility and freedom which characterizes this new mode of handling "big boards".

Special tools have been developed which simplify the technique to a point where it is thoroughly practical. Those which have been found to be satisfactory are:

Stanley Fibreboard Cutter No. 193
The Carpenter Kutter
The Stanley Rule and Level Company
New Britain, Conn.

The Stanley tool is built like a carpenter's plane and utilizes tool steel blades which perform well indefinitely if properly honed. The Carpenter Kutter uses razor blades which may be resharpened but are usually discarded when dull. Both tools have convenient adjustments for varying width and depth of cuts, and spacing of grooves. A supplementary tool, the Shorty Knife, (B. A. Rainwater Co., 704 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.) is used for freehand carving where the beveling and grooving tools would be unwieldy. This equipment, together with pencil, straight edge, and sandpaper, is all that is required. Every Celotex Salesman, and most Celotex Lumber Dealers can supply information concerning these tools.

- 1 The simplest operation possible with these tools is a square edge cut-off made with a vertical blade and a plane-like stroke. Smooth true edges are produced in this manner, and more rapidly than with a saw.
- 2 A ready change to an inclined blade permits of beveling of edges to any desired width and depth by simple adjustment of the guide.
- 3 Adding the second inclined blade fits the tool for V-grooving, the simplest form of which is an edge to edge cut.
- 4 Without further change of the adjustment diagonal grooves can be made edge to edge, edge to groove, or groove to groove.
- 5 Inside V-grooves can be made to fade in and/or out by gradually bringing the front end of the tool down and up at the beginning and end of cut, respectively.
- 6 Perfect circles can be cut out and used as overlays (6A), or perfect circle grooves can be produced (6B) with a special circle cutting attachment.
- 7 Freehand curves and sweeps are readily grooved by operating the tool so as to follow previously drawn pencil lines. These grooves usually fade in and out.

- 8 Parallel V-grooves result in a fluted appearance as shown in cross section (8A). Sharp fluting is accomplished by parallel V-grooves close together so the sharp edges are below the surface of the board thus protecting them from abrasion (8B).
- 9 "Reeding" merely consists of sanding off the sharp edges of parallel V-grooves.
- 10 Mitres or slip-joints merely consist of bevel cuts of depth to equal the full thickness of the board.

These constitute the fundamental cuts; with these any combination of designs can be readily produced.

Figures 1 to 4 show the progressive development of an attractive ceiling design. An 8' by 16' area is to be treated by V grooving. In Figure 1 the inside edges have been beveled to produce three V-grooves parallel to the short dimension. The joints thus treated remain conspicuous. Eight diagonal cuts improve appearance materially (Figure 2). Eight additional diagonal cuts result in a distinctive design (Figure 3). And now a straight V-groove down the center, with a few extra ornamental cuts if desired, completes a truly artistic design (Figure 4). Note particularly that there have been relatively few cuts, and still the joints are completely lost in the design. A design such as this can be adjusted to an area of irregular dimensions by the use of a border.

The illustration, Figure 5 shows how an attractive frieze can readily be cut from Celotex Building Board. First cut three inch strips, beveled both edges as described above. These are made to the length of the board, i.e. 8', 10', or 12'. Cut V-grooves down the center of each strip, and then 4" and 5" lengths are cut off, two 4" for every 5". By inserting these units vertically in groups of three at regular intervals with beveled Celotex strips between an attractive frieze is produced, which is completed with an overlay of another narrower (1½") beveled strip.

With a knowledge of the possibilities of the tool, practically any design can be economically executed. It is important only to remember that the simple designs are preferable. Other than that, there are not limitations to what can be accomplished with this new and fascinating method of interior decoration. The design should of course be built around, and thereby **conceal** the joints. Sketches and photographs on succeeding pages are indications of the design possibilities. Regular or random plank effects, horizontal as well as vertical lines, simple ornaments, cornices, and friezes,—all of these and many others can be produced with a little practice.

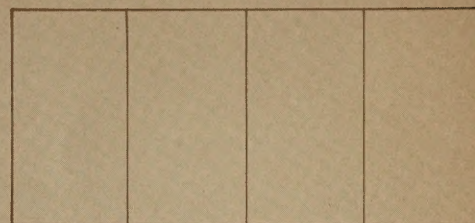


Figure 1

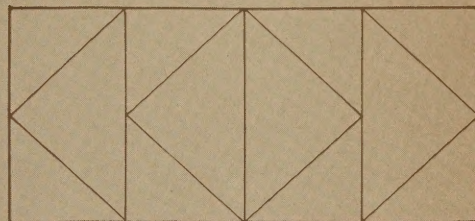


Figure 2

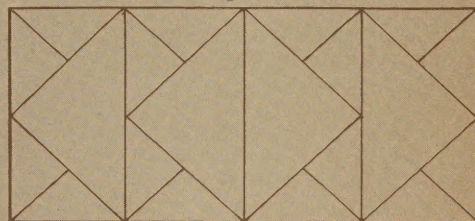


Figure 3

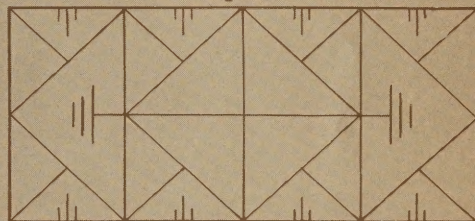


Figure 4

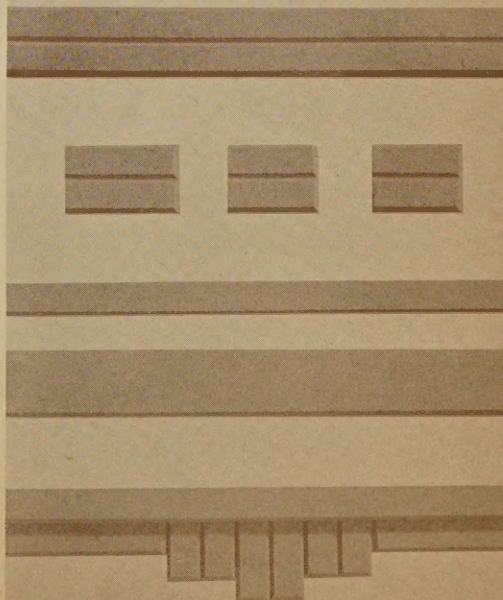
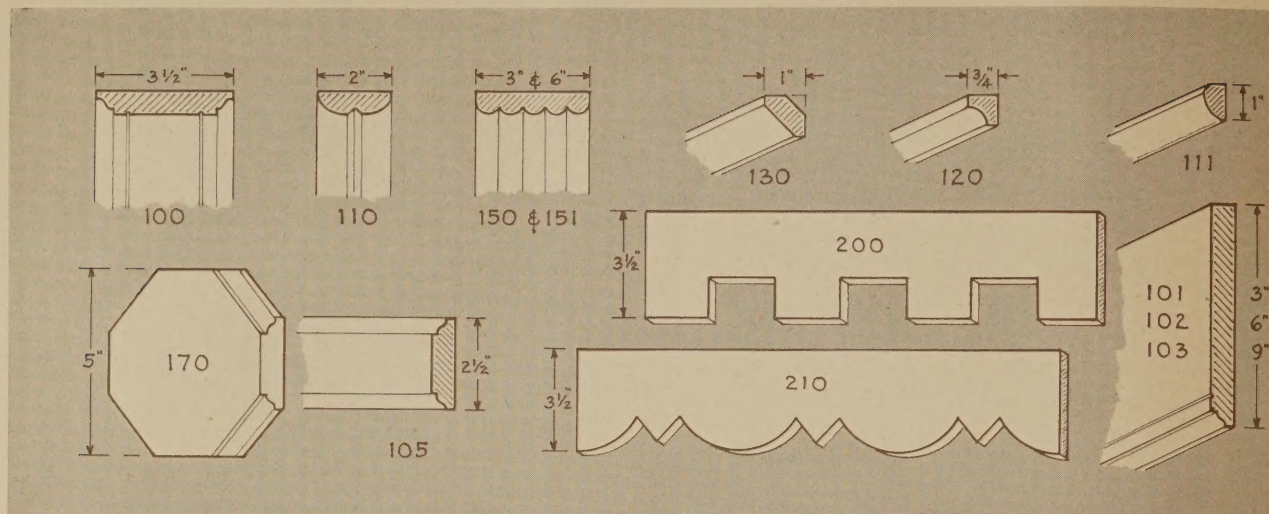
PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF A
TYPICAL CEILING DESIGN

FIG. 5. FRIEZE DESIGN MADE FROM CELOTEX

OTHER DIVISION TREATMENTS



In addition to the use of V-grooves and bevels, other methods of division or boundary treatment are used and are effective for certain types of interiors. The means employed to subdivide major areas, as well as the size, proportion and placement of the smaller areas, determine whether the style will be Modern, Traditional, or Period.

CELOTEX MOLDINGS Special moldings, factory cut and shaped from Celotex, are available in eight well-chosen designs. These can be used individually or in combination. Nos. 100, 105, 110, 150, and 151 are recommended as panel strips. Number 111 is a Finish Molding that can be used in cornices and as a panel strip. Nos. 120 and 130 constitute attractive and self-sufficient corner moldings or cornices. Nos. 101, 102, and 103 are border moldings. The octagon panel block (No. 170) is used at the intersection of panel strips No. 105.

These moldings have been specially designed to harmonize with practically any type of interior, and in addition are so shaped and proportioned that they can be used in combination to broaden decorative possibilities. Note the cornice detail (below, right) consisting of two border moldings, a frieze, and one corner molding.

All of these Celotex moldings are furnished in 9 ft. lengths at nominal cost.

FRIEZES As indicated in the preceding chapter, Celotex friezes and overlay borders can be pro-

duced on the job through the use of beveling and grooving tools. Similarly, friezes can be cut from Celotex Hard Board, Panel Board or Studio Board to introduce an element of color contrast. Two Celotex Panel Board friezes Nos. 200 and 210 are factory fabricated and, accordingly, available ready cut. Both of these are 3 1/2" wide, 1/4" thick and furnished in 4 foot lengths.

WOOD MOLDINGS Wood moldings, in a wide variety of shapes and sizes, are of course available through the regular channels. These may be used with natural Celotex interiors if painted in a harmonizing or contrasting color. They are more generally recommended, however, when Celotex is to be painted, for in this manner they can be made to match more closely.

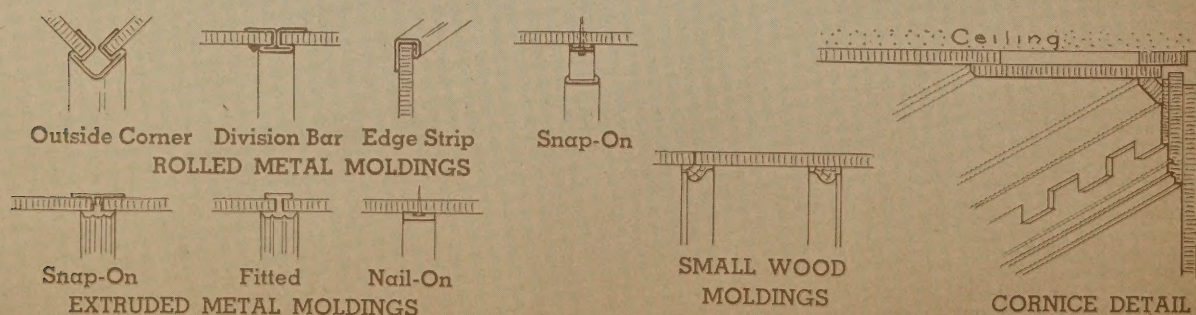
METAL MOLDINGS Moldings of rolled or extruded metal, or of metal covered wood, may be obtained from the following manufacturers:

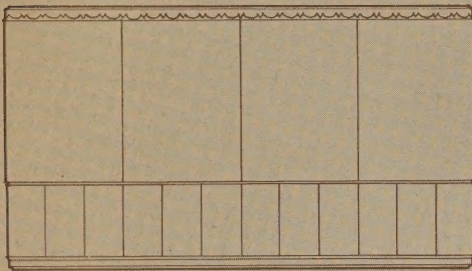
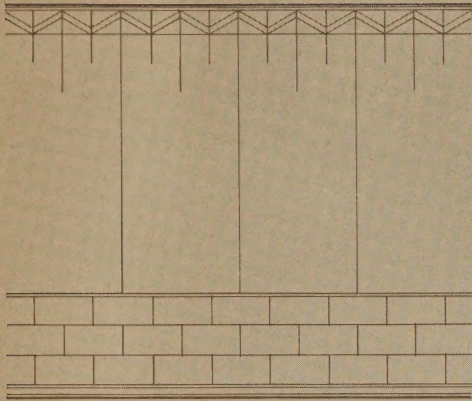
Extruded metal moldings (also rolled shapes)
Wooster Products Company, Wooster, Ohio

Rolled and drawn shapes, plain or chromium plated
Chicago Metallic Sash Company, Chicago, Illinois
Pyramid Metals Co., 455 N. Oakley, Chicago, Illinois

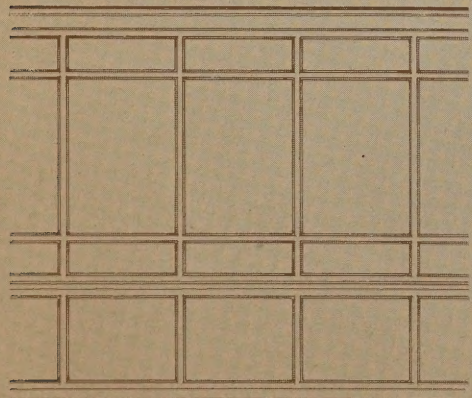
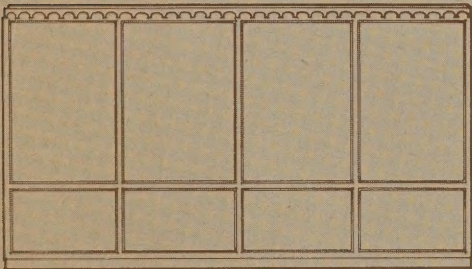
Metal covered wood moldings ("Medallion")
Colonial Sales Corporation, 500 Lexington Ave., New York City

The figures illustrate moldings of this general type. They are most commonly used in modern interiors.

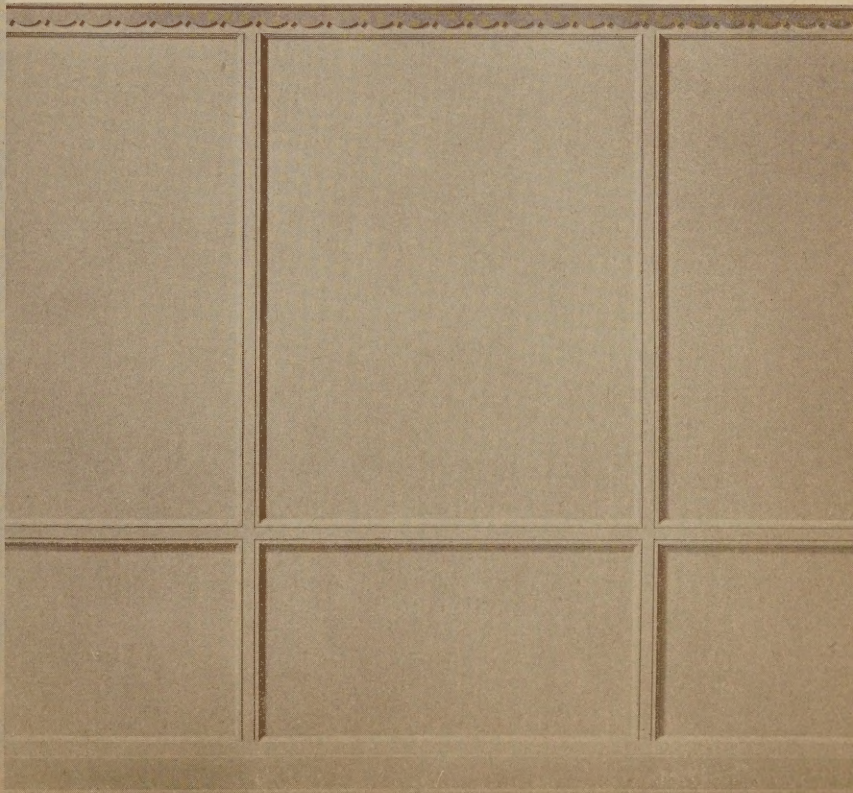
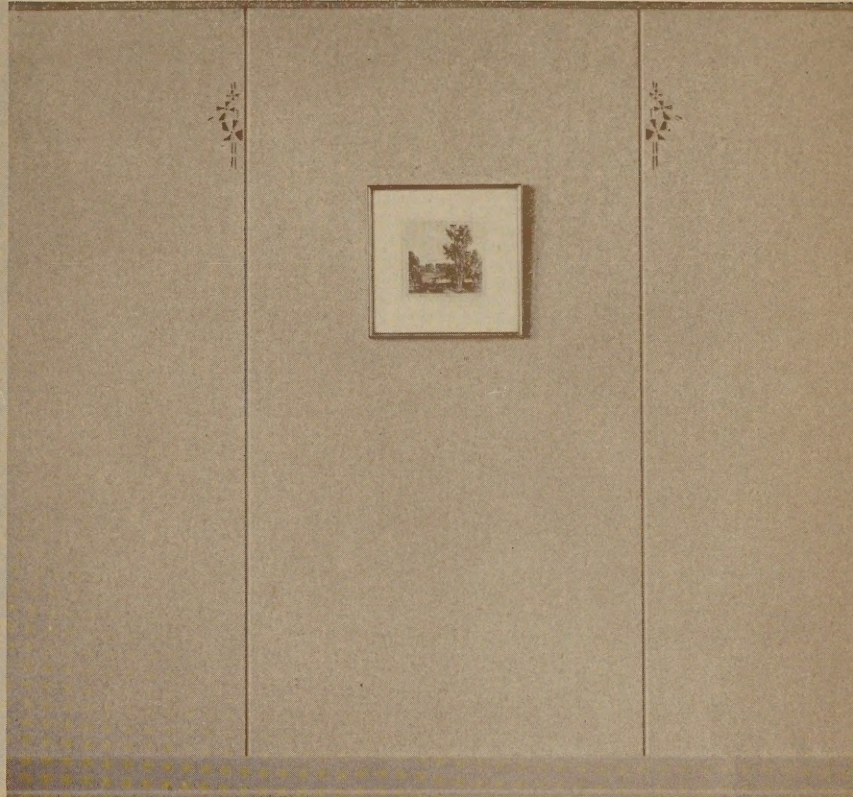


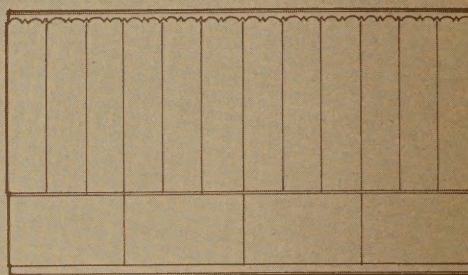
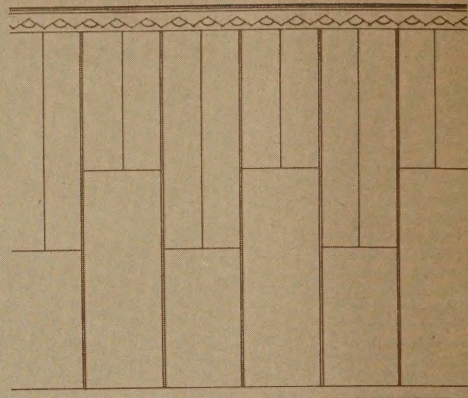
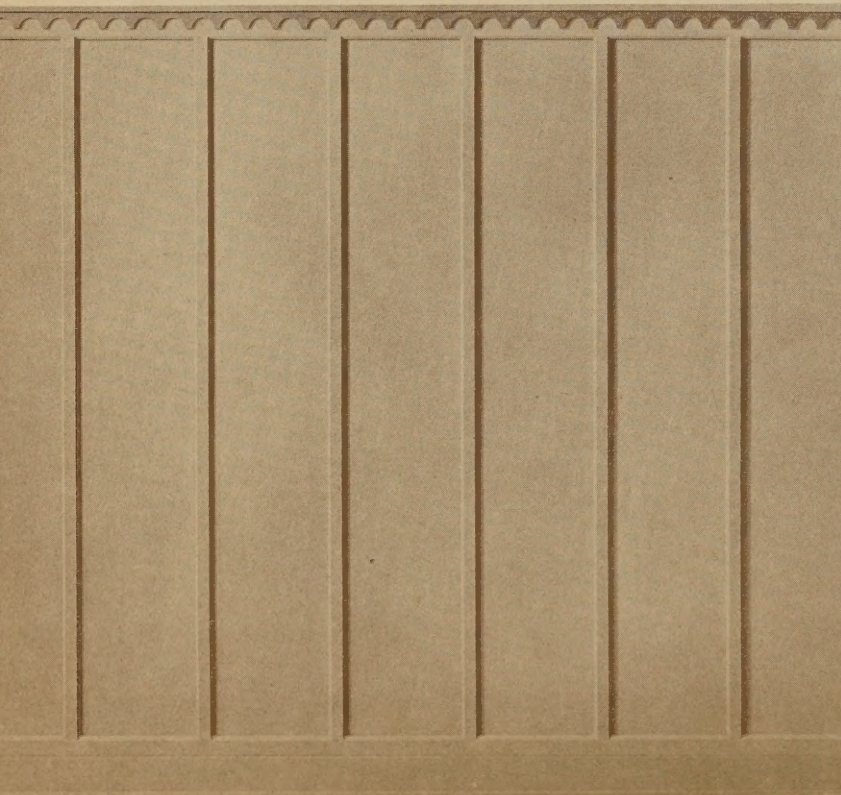
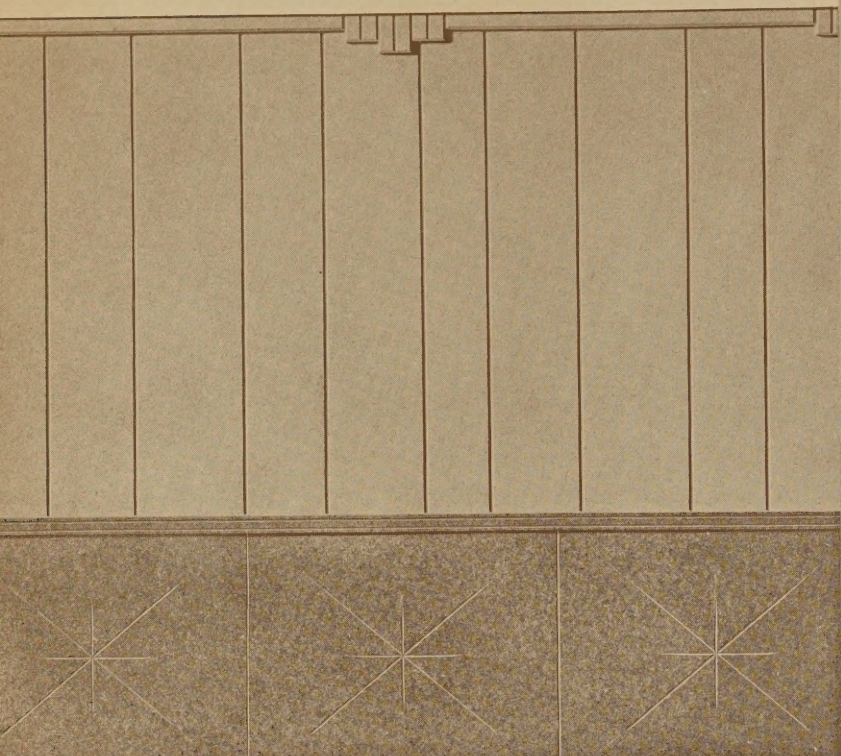


Vertical wide spacing using V-grooves as division boundaries constitutes the simplest interior wall design. Modifications as shown involve this general style with wainscots, borders, and friezes.

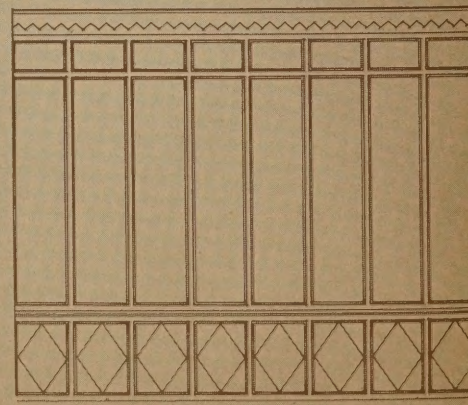
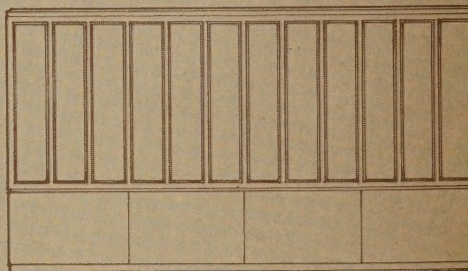


Vertical wide spacing using Celotex moldings results in attractive panelled interiors of authentic architectural merit. Wood or metal moldings may also be used, though Celotex moldings are preferable.

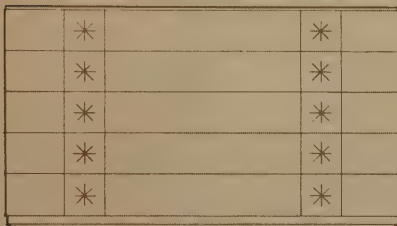
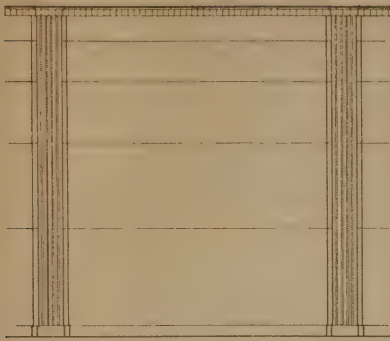




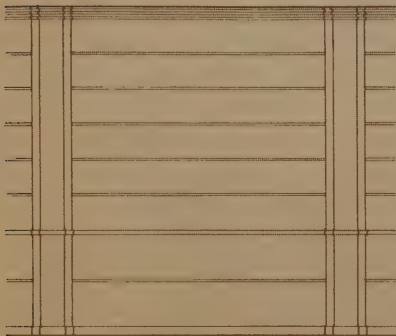
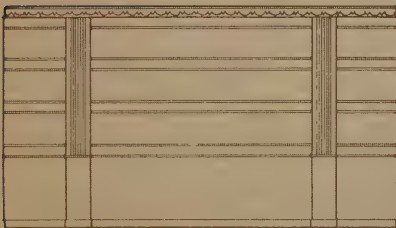
Vertical narrow spacing using V-groove treatment produces a background favored by decorators for modern or period interiors. Spacing may also be alternating wide and narrow, or random. Panel board wainscot shown in the illustration.



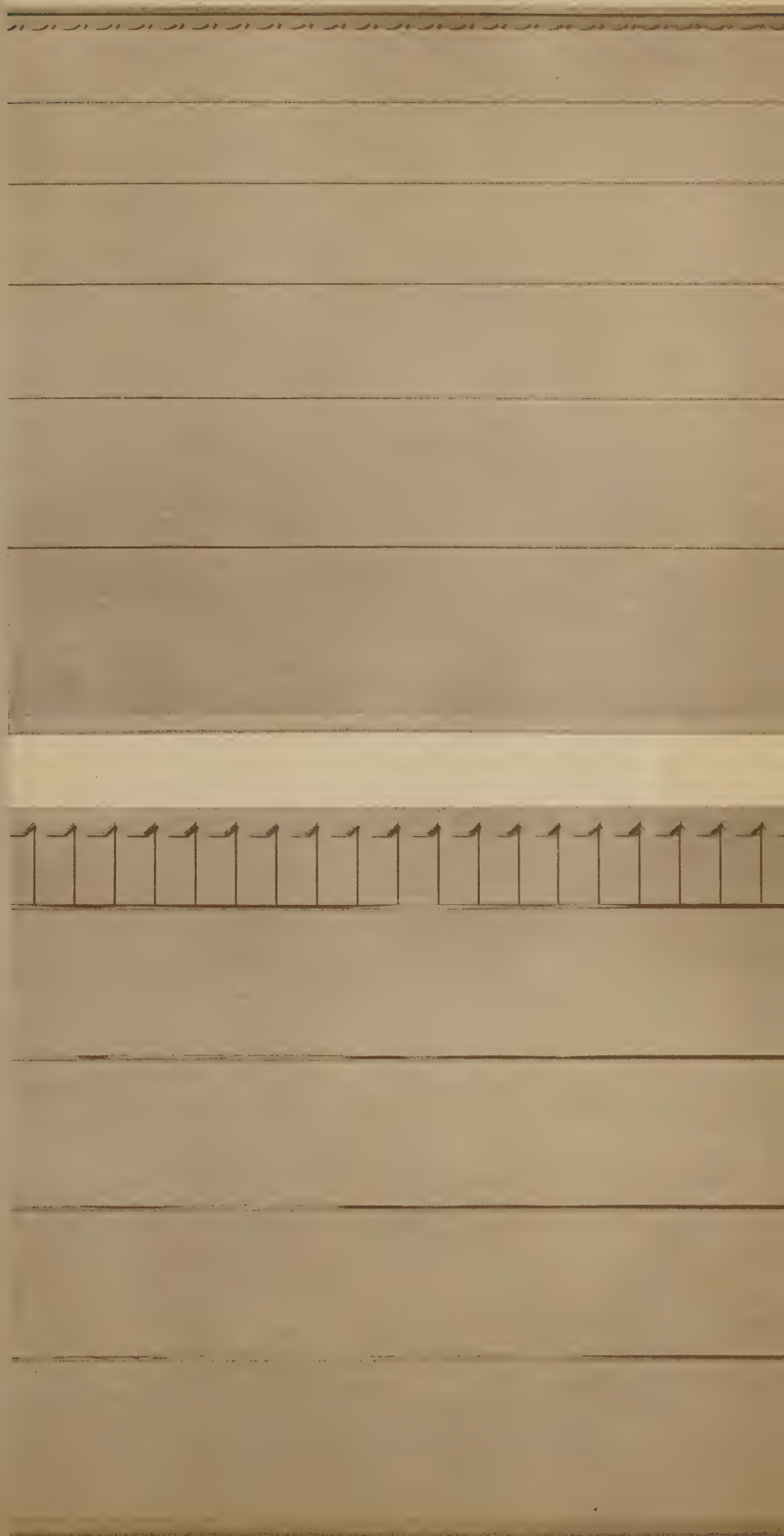
Vertical narrow spacing using moldings is popular especially with bright metal moldings which result in a distinctly modern interior.

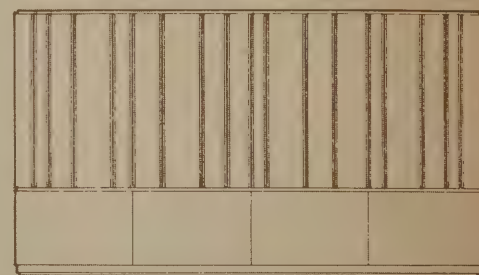
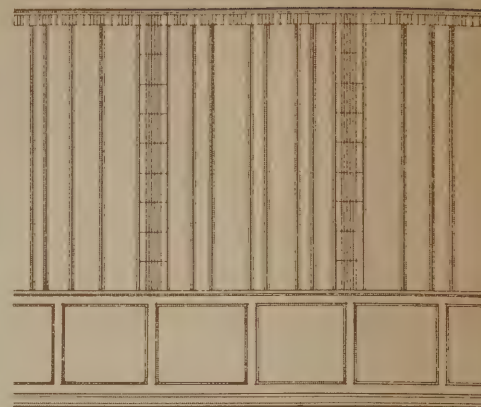


Horizontal spacing using V-grooves result in modern effects. The spacing may be regular, alternating wide and narrow, or may diminish toward the ceiling. The latter is particularly desirable in high rooms as shown in the sketch.

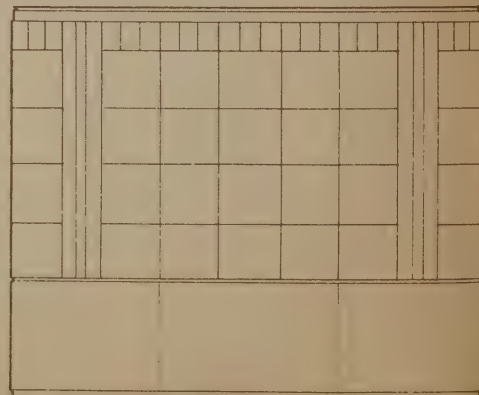
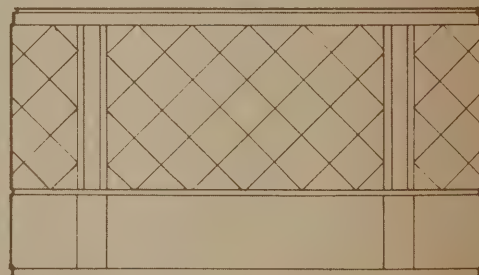


Horizontal spacing is particularly modern and attractive when the division boundaries consist of bright metal moldings. Borders, friezes, pilasters, and wainscots soften the severe lines of this design.

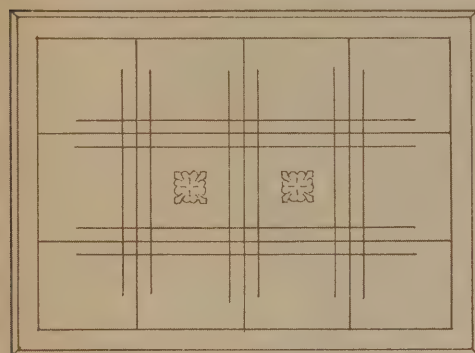
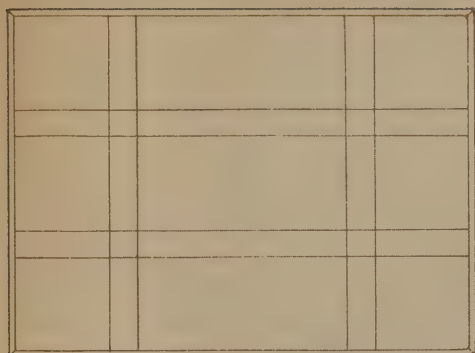




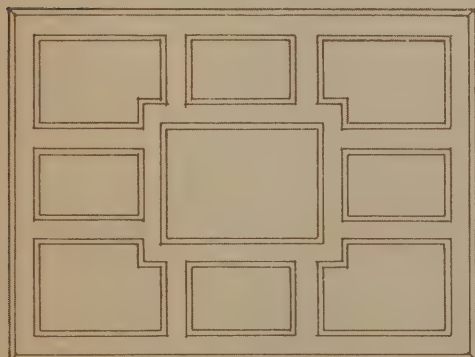
Vertical random spacing may be obtained through the use of Celotex Finish Plank as illustrated or by grooving Celotex Building Board on the job. Treatments of this class are readily applied, and produce smart effects.



Celotex Tile Board wall treatments involve combination ashlar patterns, square and diamond patterns, and other designs readily developed to meet individual requirements.

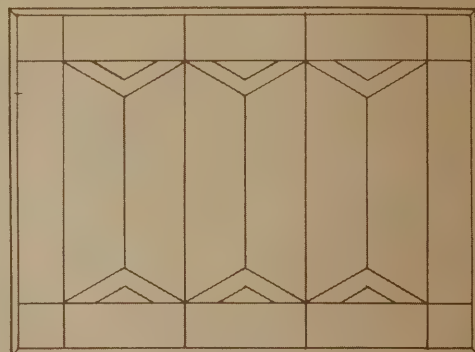
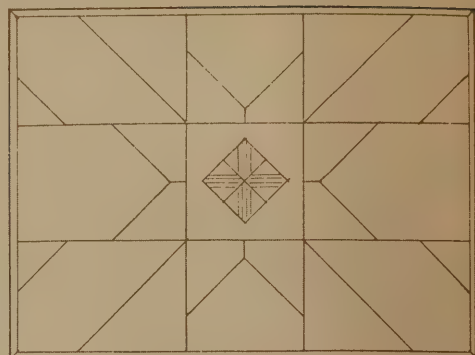
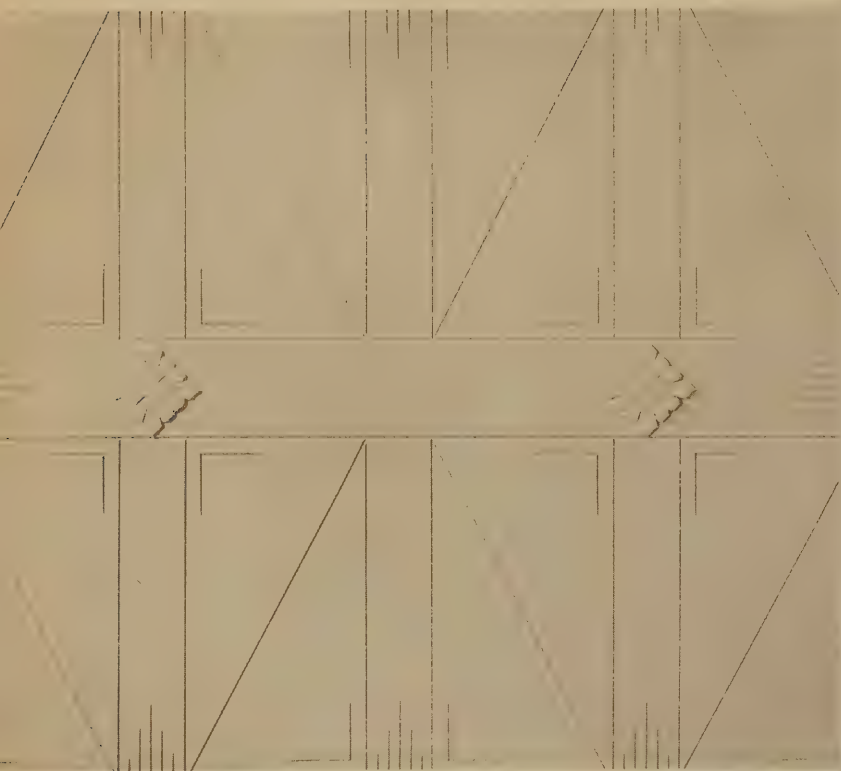


Simple and effective ceilings are obtained through the use of bevels and grooves to produce designs in which the joints become a part of the overall pattern.

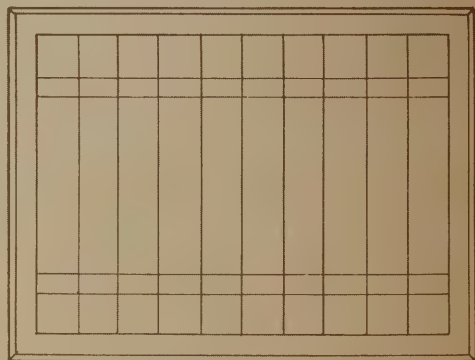


The use of Celotex or wood moldings will result in panelled ceilings designed to harmonize with panelled walls. The picture (quarter section) and sketches illustrate a few of the possible designs.

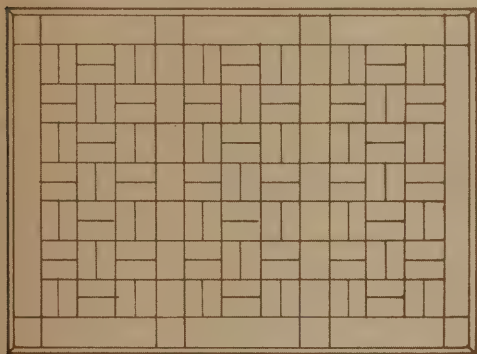
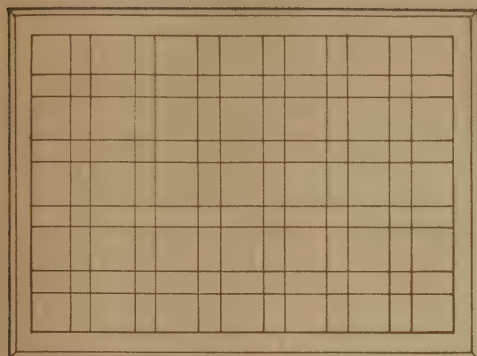




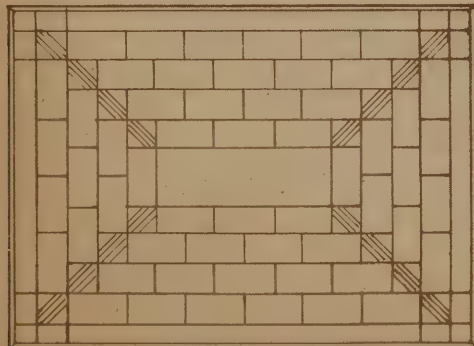
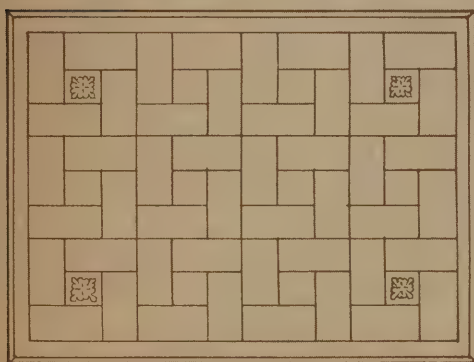
Diagonal V-grooving used in conjunction with beveled edges absorb joints in an overall design which is both attractive and easy to apply.



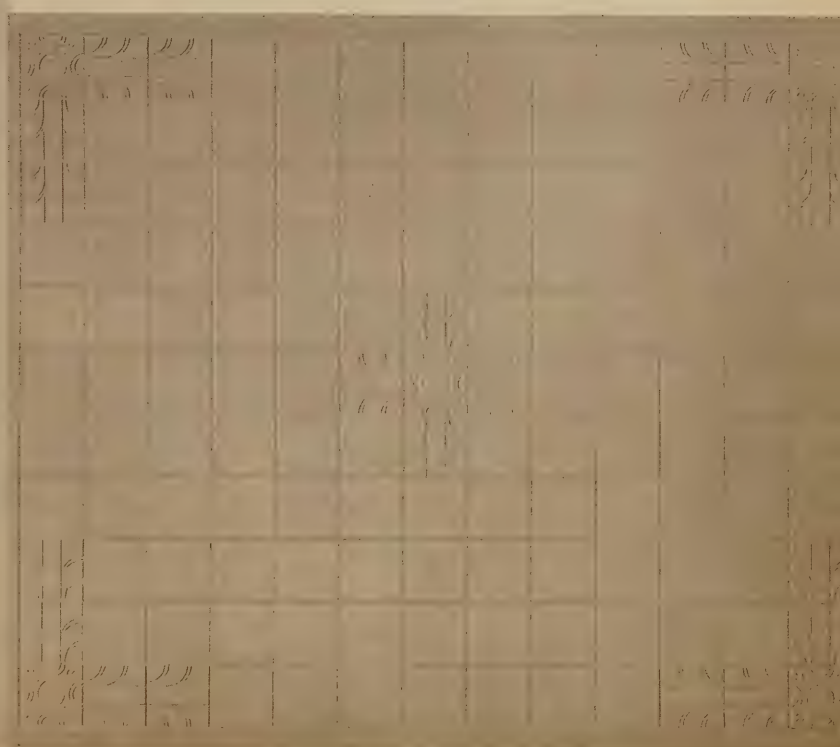
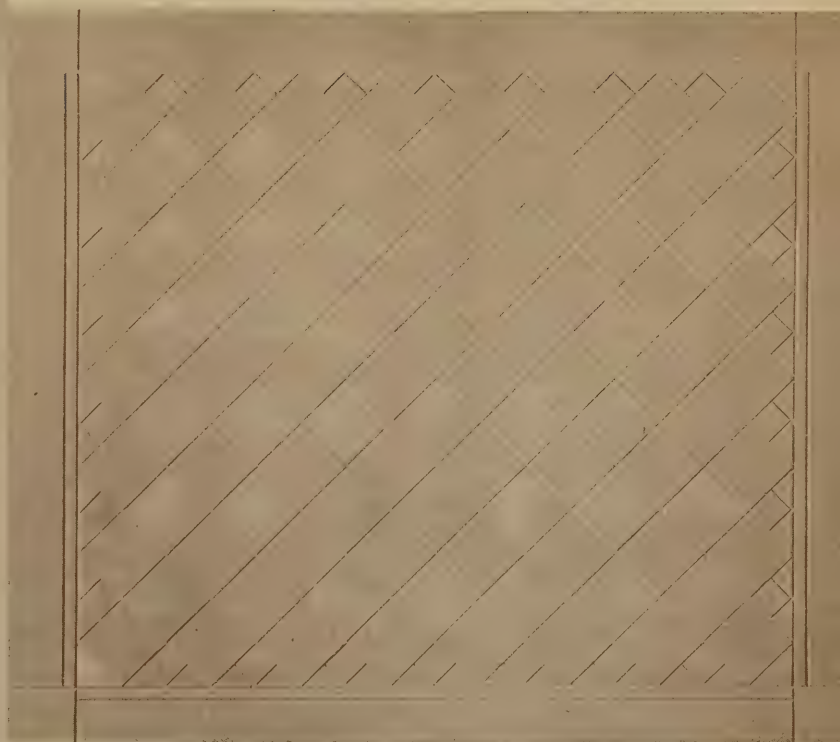
Beveled edges and V-grooves arranged to result in narrow spacing, or alternating wider and narrower spacing yields patterns of outstanding simplicity and beauty.



These simple Celotex Tile Board patterns used alone or in conjunction with Celotex Building Board are adaptable to ceilings of all sizes and are in keeping with modern interiors of every type.

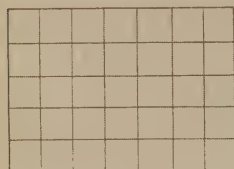


More elaborate Celotex Tile Board patterns are gained through the use of Celotex ornaments, in keeping with the type of interior under consideration.





TILE PATTERNS



Square



Diamond



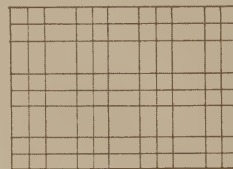
Ashlar



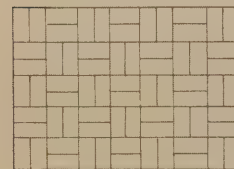
Broken Ashlar



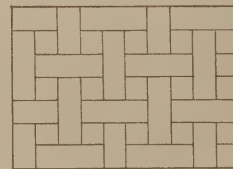
Combination Ashlar



Plaid



Basket Weave



Loose Basket Weave



Straight Herringbone



Diagonal Herringbone



■ Available in convenient sizes and in several colors, Celotex Tile Board provides wide decorative possibilities for finishing interiors. Since each unit has two distinctive surface textures, either one of which may be exposed at will through the use of the exclusive type Double A joint, the versatility of the product is greatly increased. It is easily and quickly installed in new and old buildings.

JOINTS Celotex Tile Board is furnished in two standard joints as indicated in the accompanying sketches.



TYPE A JOINT



TYPE DOUBLE A JOINT

Type A— All edges beveled and square whereby any pattern can be laid out with abutting joints or edges.

Type Double A— This new and exclusive joint is an important feature in that it is a reversible as well as interlocking joint. (Furnished in 1/2" thickness only).

SIZES Celotex Tile Board is offered in thicknesses of 1/2" 3/4" and 1" in the following standard sizes: 6" x 6", 6" x 12", 8" x 8", 8" x 16", 16" x 16", 12" x 12", 12" x 24", 16" x 32", 18" x 32", 18" x 48", 24" x 24", 24" x 48".

COLORS AND FINISHES

Reversible Interlocking Double A Joint
Both Surfaces Usable

Joint-Type A—One
Finished Surface

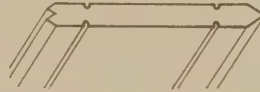
Number	Finish One Side	Finish Other Side	Finish Exposed Face
51	Not available in Type Double A Joint		Natural Color Sanded
52	Not available in Type Double A Joint		Natural Color Tapestry Texture
53	Natural Color Sanded	Natural Color Tapestry Texture	Not available in Joint A
55	Natural Color Rippled and Sanded	Natural Color Tapestry Texture	Natural Color Rippled and Sanded
75	Light Brown Color Rippled and Sanded	Natural Color Tapestry Texture	Light Brown Color Rippled and Sanded
60	Mottled Brown Color Tapestry Texture	Natural Color Sanded	Mottled Brown Color Tapestry Texture
72	Shaded Brown Color Tapestry Texture	Natural Color Sanded	Shaded Brown Color Tapestry Texture
82	Ivory Color Smooth Finish	Natural Color Sanded	Ivory Color Smooth Finish

■ Designed especially for interior wall treatment, Celotex Finish Plank is manufactured in long, narrow units of several widths. The long edges are beveled and beaded to result in an unusual and attractive plank-like effect. Applying units of like width will result in a regular space arrangement. The use of a number of widths in the same area will result in a random plank effect.

Since Celotex Finish Plank is available in the type Double A joint, and in all of the colors and finishes listed under Celotex Tile Board, with both sides beaded, the two surfaces may be alternated with interesting results.

Celotex Finish Plank is $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, 6", 8", 10", 12" and 16" wide and 6', 8', and 10' long.

CROSS SECTION OF
CELOTEX FINISH PLANK



WITH INTERLOCKING
REVERSIBLE DOUBLE A JOINT





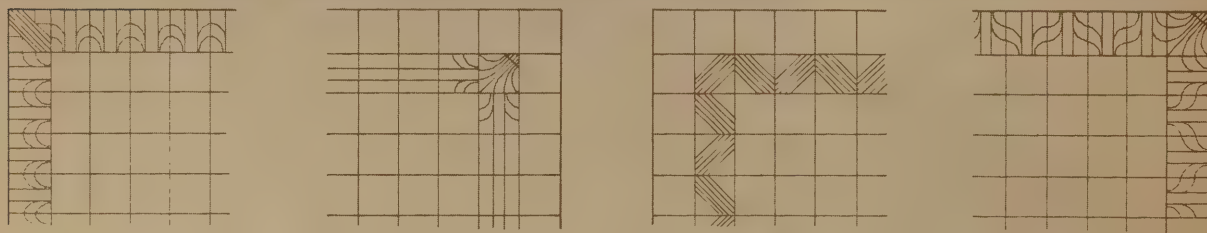
■ Celotex Ornaments add finish and charm to walls and ceilings of Celotex Building Board and Celotex Tile Board. These attractive units, carved from Celotex, are generally employed as borders, corner treatments, or center designs. They are particularly useful to finish lighting fixture outlets. Celotex Ornaments may be installed flush or may be applied as overlays.

The line of ornaments is shown in the photograph above. All of the square units are available 12" x 12" and 16" x 16" in size. The round ornament is furnished only in one size—22" in diameter. While Celotex Ornaments are manufactured in one thickness only— $\frac{1}{2}$ "—they can readily be used with

other thicknesses of Celotex Building Board and Celotex Tile Board by building out to the desired level with an underlay of the required thickness.

A few of the many patterns which are possible with these ornaments are shown in the sketches below. The design of the ornaments themselves is such that they can be laid up side by side and matched to produce distinctive pattern continuity.

A few ornaments used with discretion to result in simple designs will add materially to the attractive appearance of Celotex walls and ceilings at small additional cost. The prices of these striking ornaments are low and they are easily applied as described on a subsequent page.

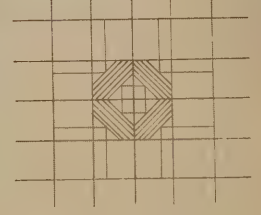
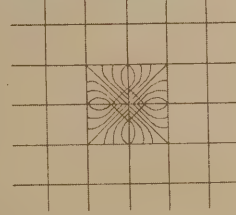
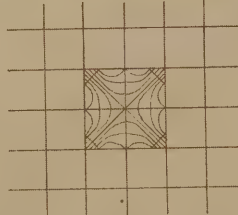
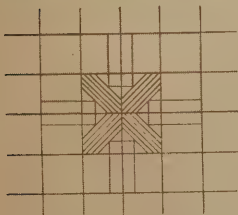


TYPICAL LAYOUTS USING CELOTEX ORNAMENTS

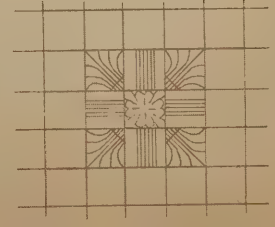
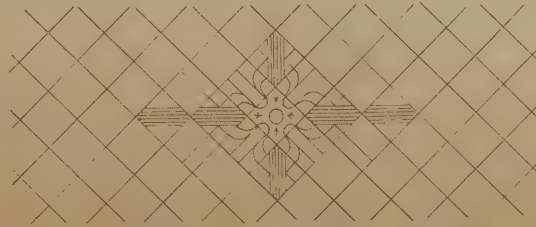
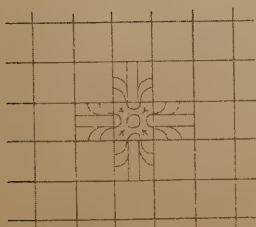




CELOTEX IS
WIDELY USED AS
SHOWN IN RESTAURANTS,
SHOW ROOMS, TAVERNS,
THEATRES, AND OTHER
COMMERCIAL
INTERIORS



TYPICAL LAYOUTS USING CELOTEX ORNAMENTS



CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD

Application to Framing and Furring

FRAMING Space framing members or furring strips (preferably 1"x3") accurately 12" or 16" on center. Install extra framing members and headers to conform to the design and to provide nailing base for all edges of the Celotex boards. Headers are recommended back of chair rail and all other heavy moldings. Use select straight lumber of uniform thickness erected to assure a true, even nailing base.

CONDITIONING Place Celotex board singly around the room and allow to remain at least 24 hours before erection for adjustment to atmospheric conditions. In exceptionally dry weather, moisten the Celotex slightly and pile the boards 24 hours before application.

APPLICATION Apply Celotex with a length parallel to framing members and with all joints centered over framing members. Where joints are to be covered with moldings, space boards $\frac{1}{8}$ " apart along all edges. Where joints are to be finished by beveling, place edges in moderate contact. Do not force Celotex into place.

NAILING Nail Celotex first to intermediate framing members and then along the edges. On intermediate framing members, space nails 6" apart. Along all edges, space nails 3" apart and approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " away from the edge.

Where nails are to be covered (with panel strips, plastic paint, or wall hangings) use $\frac{1}{2}$ " nails (galvanized shingle, galvanized roofing, or box nails) for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex. Use $\frac{3}{4}$ " nails (galvanized shingle, or box nails) for 1" Celotex.

Where nails are to be exposed, use $\frac{1}{4}$ " finishing nails or $\frac{1}{4}$ " No. 16 brads for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex; $\frac{3}{4}$ " finishing nails or brads for 1" Celotex.

Drive at an angle and set flush.

Application to Continuous Surfaces

SURFACE Celotex Building Board may also be applied directly to sound plaster, continuous wood surfaces, plasterboard, and similar surfaces, through the use of adhesives and nails.

ADHESIVES While there are many satisfactory adhesives on the market, we prefer Celotex adhesives as they are available through Celotex dealers. Celotex Alcohol Base (Light Bodied) Adhesive is recommended for use on smooth, plain surfaces in conjunction with supplementary nailing. Celotex Plastic (Heavy Bodied) Adhesive is preferable for

application to rough irregular surfaces with or without supplementary nailing.

APPLICATION OF ADHESIVE The adhesive should be applied in ribbons 3" or 4" wide along all edges with two intermediate ribbons of adhesive, one each parallel to and approximately 16" from long edge of Celotex board.

In the case of the Celotex Plastic Adhesive, the adhesive may also be applied in spots or gobs 3" or 4" in diameter and spaced 6" or 8" apart along all edges with two intermediate rows of spots applied lengthwise. It is particularly necessary that sufficient adhesive be used, especially in the case of rough surfaces.

INSTALLATION After the adhesive has been applied, the Celotex board should be placed into position in such a manner as to secure intimate contact and bond of adhesive. This can best be accomplished by using a 12" or 18" length of 2x4 and a hammer to drive the board down snug.

NAILING Nailing should proceed in accord with previous instructions concerning the type and spacing of nails using $\frac{1}{4}$ " nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex, and $\frac{3}{4}$ " nails for 1" Celotex. The nails should draw the board down so that there is no spring, thus indicating an intimate adhesive bond.

NOTE—METAL CEILINGS Where Celotex is to be applied over metal ceilings, rough plaster, other rough or irregular surfaces, or over plaster which is not sound (or finished with a paint likely to peel off), wood furring strips should be installed 12" or 16" on centers and the Celotex then applied thereto.



CELOTEX TILE BOARD AND ORNAMENTS

Application to Framing and Furring

FRAMING Space framing or furring (preferably 1x3) in such a manner as to conform to the size of units used, but not to exceed 16" on centers.

APPLICATION Apply Celotex units and ornaments in such a manner as to produce the desired pattern. On large areas, it is preferable that Celotex Tile Board and furring strips be installed simultaneously so that adjustments can be made to conform with unit dimensions.

NAILING Use $\frac{1}{4}$ " finishing nails or $\frac{1}{4}$ " No. 16 brads for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex Tile Board; $\frac{3}{4}$ " finishing nails or brads for 1" Celotex Tile Board. Use one nail at each corner and additional nails 6" apart along those edges resting upon framing. Nails should be driven at a slight angle and set flush.

Application to Continuous Surfaces

SURFACE Celotex Tile Board may also be applied directly to sound plaster, continuous wood surfaces, plasterboard, and so on, through the use of nails, adhesives, or adhesives and nails.

APPLICATION OF ADHESIVE Apply the adhesive in spots or gobs 3" or 4" in diameter, one in each corner and additional spots on the larger sizes. It is particularly necessary that sufficient adhesive be used, especially in the case of rough surfaces—Celotex Plastic Adhesive is preferable in such circumstances.

INSTALLATION Intimate bond is secured by sliding the units 2" or 3" into place, using a pressure sidewise and against the surface to be finished. Through the use of Celotex Plastic Adhesive, satisfactory application can be made in this manner without nails.

NAILING Nailing only, or supplementary nailing, should be made with 1 1/4" finishing nails or 1 1/4" No. 16 brads for 1/2" Celotex Tile Board; 1 3/4" finishing nails for 3/4" and 1" Celotex Tile Board. Space nails 6" apart along all edges. For nailing only to plastered surfaces, cement coated nails are recommended. In all cases, nails should be driven at a slight angle and set flush.

NOTE — METAL CEILINGS Where Celotex Tile Board is to be applied over metal ceilings, rough plaster, other rough or irregular surfaces, or over plaster which is not sound (or finished with a paint likely to peel off), wood furring strips should be installed to conform to the size of units used, but not over 16" on centers, and the Celotex Tile Board then applied thereto.

■

CELOTEX MOLDINGS

Celotex Moldings may be applied by nailing, or through the use of adhesives with or without nails, in accord with previous specifications. In general, the use of adhesives with supplementary nailing is recommended, and for this purpose Celotex Alcohol Base adhesive is recommended.

■

CLEANING CELOTEX

Dust may be removed by brushing lightly with a whisk broom, rubbing with another piece of Celotex, or by vacuum cleaning with a brush attachment. Heavy smudges may be removed with fine sand paper. Grease spots are removed by several treatments with a rag or sponge soaked in naphtha.



CELOTEX INTERIOR PANELLED WITH
CELOTEX MOLDINGS



AN ATTRACTIVE ATTIC GAME ROOM
FINISHED WITH CELOTEX



TYPICAL BEDROOM ECONOMICALLY FINISHED
WITH V GROOVED CELOTEX

■ The decorative possibilities of Celotex have been demonstrated in thousands of homes, offices and public buildings. Celotex Building Board, Celotex Tile Board, and other Celotex products lend themselves to a variety of treatments, and beautiful effects are readily obtained providing a few fundamentals are recognized and given proper consideration. Celotex may be finished with paints, stains, stencils, plastic paints, wall hangings, and so on. A Celotex interior may be treated progressively, thus effecting added economies. For example, an initial Celotex natural interior may be later stencilled, or otherwise treated as circumstances permit.

STENCIL DECORATION Where a light touch of color is desired or where a means of accenting a design is sought, stencils are recommended. Border stencils are particularly attractive on Celotex interiors, and are approved by leading decorators.

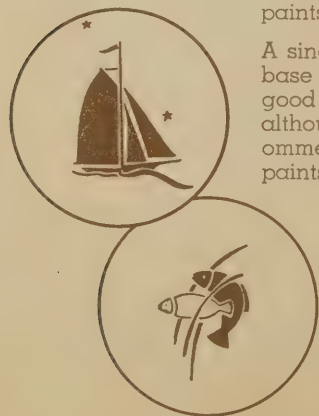
Stencils are designs cut into oil paper or metal. They are held in position by hand or by thumb tacks while the color is applied with a stiff stencil brush. Colors ground in Japan are recommended. The Japan color paint should be thinned to the desired consistency with a mixture of six parts turpentine, three parts linseed oil, one part Japan drier. Stencils may be obtained locally. A booklet of attractive stencil designs may be obtained from the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., for 10 cents, while the stencils themselves cost 15 cents each.

WATER PAINTS Calcimines and water paints should be applied directly to unsized Celotex though calcimine may also be applied to varnish-sized Celotex which facilitates removal by washing.

Paints of the casein base or casein vehicle class are increasing in popularity, because they are economical, they give good covering capacity and present a pleasing flat or semi-flat appearance. These paints are washable to a certain degree but not quite as much so as oil or varnish paints.

A single coat of good casein base paint will give very good coverage on Celotex, although two coats are recommended. Some of these paints are available tinted in a variety of attractive pastel shades.

YOU CAN CHOOSE
FROM MANY STENCIL
DESIGNS



Others can be tinted from the white by the addition of dry colors in accordance with manufacturers' directions.

The following casein base paints are recommended:

NAME	MANUFACTURER	MAIN OFFICE
Sunflex	Craftex Company	Boston, Mass.
Rayolite	New England Lime Company	Pittsfield, Mass.
Luminall	National Chem. & Mfg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Modex	Reardon Company	St. Louis, Mo.
Plas-Cote	Made-Rite Products Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
Mural-Tone	The Muralo Company	Staten Island, N. Y.
Totalite	The Wilbur & Williams Co.	New York City
Index	Tamms Silica Co.	Chicago, Ill.

STAINS Stains are very effective in producing certain effects with Celotex. A satisfactory glue stain may be made by dissolving 1/2 lb. of flake or ground glue in a gallon of boiling water. After the glue has been thoroughly dissolved, dry color is added in amounts depending on the depth of tone required. The dry colors are best added by mixing them with a small amount of water, stirring to a thin paste which is more easily taken up by the glue solution. Glue stains of this type must be used quite promptly after preparation. Preferably, they should be applied while they are still warm. Glue stains are used in cases where the natural color of the Celotex is to be modified somewhat without destroying the texture of the Celotex.

FINISHING WITH OIL OR VARNISH PAINTS Celotex **must** be properly sized before oil or varnish paints are applied. A satisfactory glue size may be made by soaking 1 1/2 lbs. of chip or flake glue in a pint of water, then dissolve by adding a gallon of boiling water. This size must be thoroughly brushed onto the surface of the Celotex before it has cooled completely. Experience has indicated that this treatment is both effective and economical. The following prepared oil or varnish sizes have the advantage that they may be obtained ready mixed and properly proportioned for direct application to Celotex.

NAME	MANUFACTURER	MAIN OFFICE
Primer for Celotex	Devco & Raynolds	New York City
Compo Seal	E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Wilmington, Del.
Special Primer No. 44	The Glidden Company	Chicago, Ill.
Fill-Coat	Benjamin Moore & Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Peel-Kill Pigment Primer No. 7851	Marietta Paint & Varnish Co.	Marietta, Ohio
Nepto-Seal	The Lowe Brothers Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Plasco Primer-Sealer	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tri-Seal	Sherwin-Williams Co.	Cleveland, Ohio

The best results are obtained if the Celotex is sanded lightly after the size coat has dried thoroughly.

Naturally, the use of reputable and high grade interior paints is necessary to assure best results. Good ready mixed paints may be obtained to produce varying degree of lustre, such as gloss, semi-lustre or egg-shell, and flat finishes. As a general rule, the egg-shell or flat finishes are desired for interior decoration. Two coats of such paints applied to properly sized Celotex will result in an excellent washable finish. Pastel shades are usually preferable, and rooms so decorated in solid colors are very attractive. Interesting effects may be obtained by so-called stipple and glazed finishes which can be applied to Celotex just as well as to plaster or other surfaces.

Plastic Paints and Wall Hangings

JOINT TREATMENT Apply Celotex smooth side exposed in accordance with preceding instructions for the application of Celotex Building Board. Smooth down the Celotex at the joints with coarse sandpaper wrapped around a block of wood, sanding areas from 4" to 6" wide to be covered by wire cloth. Apply strips of annealed galvanized wire cloth (door screening) 4" wide over joints, bonding these to the Celotex with Swedish putty made as follows:

- 12 lbs. whiting, bolted
- 1/2 gal. glue-size (3/4 lb. glue to gal. water)
- 1/2 pt. paint (light in color)
- 3/4 pt. varnish
- If too thin, add whiting to obtain a thick putty-like consistency.

Under no circumstances should oils be used in preparing Swedish Putty except that which is already in the paint as given in the formula. The amounts of materials given in the formula will provide sufficient Swedish Putty to strip approximately 120 to 125 linear feet of joint. In bonding the screening to the Celotex it should not be nailed or tacked in place except here and there on ceiling strips to hold the same while applying the bonding cement. One end of the screen is held with one hand while the plastic paint or cement is applied to the surface of the screen and pressed through the mesh in one or two strokes with a 4" painter's scraping knife. Spread the plastic paint beyond the edges of the screen for not less than an inch so that the edge of the screen will not show through the plastic paint finish as a ridge. Avoid building up paint underneath the screen. Use a strip of screen in all corners bent to a right angle and bonded in the same

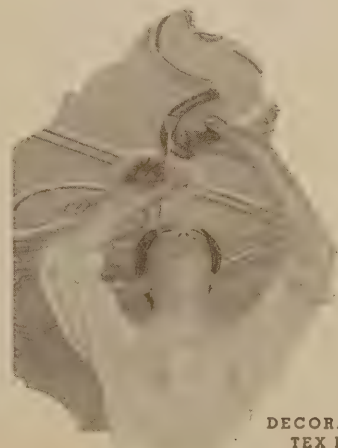
way. This applies to both inside and outside corners.

In bonding the screen over the joints it should be firmly pressed against the Celotex and the mesh should be well filled with the bonding cement which should have the consistency of putty.

Always use wire stripping over the joints—never cloth or paper. Rolls of the special wire stripping may be obtained from the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., 129 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Illinois.

APPLYING THE PLASTIC PAINT After the joints have been prepared as described above (and sufficient time allowed for the bonding cement to dry) the plastic paint is applied to the surface with a brush to the desired thickness, using a wide brush. Sufficient material should always be applied to completely cover the texture of the Celotex and the joints. The amount of plastic paint required usually varies from 1 to 2 pounds per square yard of Celotex for the type furnished in the form of a powder to be mixed with warm or cold water.

APPLYING WALL COVERINGS After all joints have been reinforced as described, the surface of Celotex should be given a coat of paperhanger's size, or glue size made by soaking 1 1/2 lbs. of shell or chip glue in 1 pint of water, then dissolve by adding a gallon of boiling water. Brush on thoroughly before it cools. After the size has been applied and is thoroughly dry, the Celotex may be lightly sanded to remove protruding fibres. Wall-paper is then hung in the usual manner, or a lining paper may be applied to receive wall paper. Canvas, Sanitas, Wall-tex, and similar coverings are applied direct to sized Celotex.



DECORATING CELOTEX MOLDINGS

■ Celotex Hard Board products should not be confused with Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation as they are designed for different use. They are denser and consequently lower in insulation value. Celotex Hard Board products include several varieties of sturdy, serviceable boards—specially treated to resist moisture and warping, and particularly strong, tough and resistant to abrasion.

CELOTEX HARD BOARD meets high standards of density, strength and durability, one surface smooth and highly polished, the other a canvas-like texture. Also furnished tempered to withstand excessive moisture and unusual wear. $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{5}{16}$ " thick, and in sheets 4' wide and from 1' to 12' long.

CELOTEX PANEL BOARD is of somewhat lower density but maintains surface characteristics comparable to those in Celotex Hard Board. $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and in sheets 4' wide and from 1' to 12' long.

CELOTEX STUDIO BOARD, lighter in weight and having one surface with a velvet-like finish of mottled tan, the other a burlap-like texture. Particularly adaptable for paneling because of its soft, rich appearance. $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, 4' wide, and in lengths from 1' to 12'.

Celotex Hard Board products are used for wall paneling, wainscoting, partitions, and may also be cut on the job into attractive border overlays, friezes and ornaments. Celotex Hard Board and Panel Board are preferable where subject to abrasion and severe usage.

By means of a small grooving tool or through the use of the Stanley Fibreboard Cutter, attractive designs can be produced to enhance the natural beauty of these products. Celotex Hard Board products are applied in accord with the general principles previously outlined on page 18.

Celotex Hard Board products can be readily finished with water paints and casein base or casein vehicle paints which are applied direct without preliminary sizing. Prior to application of oil or varnish paints, Celotex Hard Board products must be sized with thin solutions of shellac or varnish, pigmented white shellac first coat, enamel under coat, or aluminum paints. The prepared sizes referred to on page 20 for application to Celotex Cane Fibre products are also suitable for use on Celotex Hard Board products. It is desirable that the first coat be rubbed down lightly with sandpaper or steel wool after they have dried thoroughly to improve the surface preliminary to the application of oil or varnish paints. While lacquer varnishes are most commonly applied to Celotex Hard Board products used for industrial purposes, these are sometimes used on interiors. One coat of heavily pigmented sealing lacquer (sometimes referred to as a "sanding surfacer") is recommended as a first coat. A spirit size consisting of pigmented white shellac may also be used. Two or three coats of lacquer or enamel then follow, which may or may not be polished as the occasion demands. Where the natural color of these products is to be maintained, one or two coats of Dura Seal (manufactured by the International Chemical Company of Chicago, Illinois) will result in high polish and superior wearing characteristics.

**CELOTEX HARD BOARD WALL
WITH CELOTEX HARD TILE
WAINSCOT (PAINTED)**



■ Attractive, sanitary and durable interiors for restaurants, kitchens, bathrooms, public rest rooms and stores are assured through the use of Celotex Hard Tile. Deep impressions, stamped into the board during manufacture, mark the surface into a 4" square tile-like pattern. This tough, moisture-proofed product is furnished in large sheets, 4' x 12' in size and in two thicknesses, $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{16}$ "—unpainted, to permit decoration after application to meet any desired color scheme.

APPLICATION Saw, cut, and drill Celotex Hard Tile with standard woodworking tools. Apply by nailing to framing (12" or 16" on centers) or continuous wood backing; or by cementing and nailing to a suitable base such as sound plaster.

Using a spirit level scribe a horizontal mark completely around the room at the desired height to which Celotex Hard Tile is to be applied. Starting at one corner of the room place a sheet approximately 1" from the corner with scoring marks exactly vertical and horizontal. Then scribe to conform to the irregularities of the corner and cut to fit.

In preparing a butt joint cut the first sheet along the outside edge of extreme right hand scoring, retaining all of the score mark. Smooth edge with plane or sandpaper. Then cut the adjoining edge of the following sheet so as to entirely remove the score mark, but leaving full size (4" x 4") tile pattern. Likewise smooth this edge so that when the sheets are brought together a perfect joint will result.

For application to framing, furring and continuous wood base use $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", 18-gauge brads driven at the intersection of the score marks, or in the horizontal lines, and spaced approximately 12" or 16" apart in each direction. Along all joints space nails 4" apart, driving in successive score lines approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the edges. Wherever high humidities prevail (as in bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries) use zinc coated nails.

For application to sound plaster, coat entire back of Celotex Hard Tile with waterproof alcohol base adhesive. Then place sheets in position against the wall and nail in place with enough $1\frac{1}{4}$ " brads (spaced 12" or 16" in both directions) to hold the sheets securely in place while the adhesive sets.

NOTE: Plastered areas should be properly prepared to receive the adhesive. Remove calcimine by washing and scrape painted walls to remove loose paint. Before installing Celotex Hard Tile, smooth down any high spots or plaster projections.

At all inside and outside corners bevel Celotex Hard Tile edges to produce a mitre joint. Space nails 4" apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edges at all such joinings. In fitting around bathtubs, sinks, etc., scribe Celotex Hard Tile and cut to exactly follow the contours. Spread Swedish putty or Keenes Cement putty along edges of fixtures and embed Celotex Hard Tile therein, removing excess before putty hardens. Space nails 4" apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edges at all such joinings.

Base, chair rail, or cap moldings of wood should be rabbeted on the back to project over the selvage edge of Celotex Hard Tile. Suitable metal moldings for edging strips, inside and outside corners may be obtained in plain zinc, chromium, or other finishes.

FINISHING If base and cap are to be finished in different colors, decorate Celotex Hard Tile and moldings separately. Give the base and cap all the coats except the finish coat before installing. Then nail the moldings into position, countersinking the nails and subsequently puttying the holes prior to application of the finish coat. Finish Celotex Hard Tile with lacquer or enamel in accord with recommendations prepared by various paint companies.

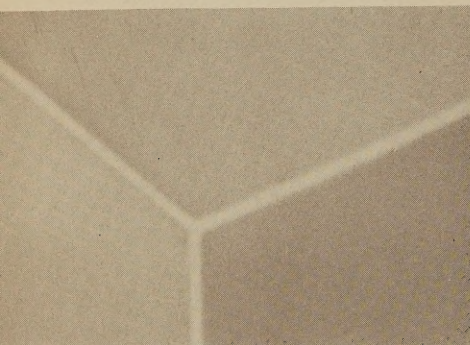
After Celotex Hard Tile has been decorated, it may be cleaned by using warm water and a neutral grit-free soap. Do not use any soap containing strong alkalis or caustics. Celotex Hard Tile finished in accordance with the foregoing recommendations may be polished at any time with the use of a high grade automobile cleaner and polish, such as Duco No. 7.

MODERN KITCHEN FINISHED WITH CELOTEX HARD TILE

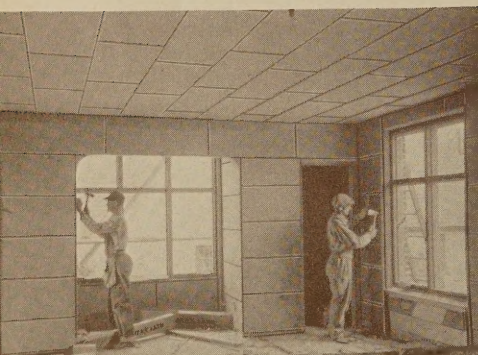




CORNER OF ROOM SHOWING LATH MARKS. OLD FASHIONED LATH WAS USED HERE BENEATH PLASTER



CORNER OF ROOM LATHED WITH CELOTEX LATH. NOTE LACK OF SMUDGY STRIPES



APPLYING CELOTEX LATH. THIS INSULATING PLASTER BASE IS EASY TO HANDLE ANYWHERE



THE PLASTERER HAS A SMOOTH, EVEN SURFACE TO WORK ON. CELOTEX LATH GRIPS PLASTER TENACIOUSLY

Improved Plastered Walls Plus Insulation

Use Celotex Lath on all wall and ceiling areas which are to be plastered. This superior plaster base provides numerous advantages at nominal cost.

Celotex Lath presents a surface of strong, tough fibres that become imbedded in the plaster and grip it like thousands of wiry fingers. Plaster bonds permanently to Celotex Lath.

Moreover, a surface covered with Celotex Lath does not present any openings, as between wood lath, through which plaster extends—the cause of lath-marks on the wall or ceiling.

Gives Extra Reinforcement to Plaster

The edges of Celotex Lath are beveled. This patented bevel joint results in the application of an obvious engineering principle. Not only is the joint reinforced with an extra thickness of plaster but the angle of the bevel allows a long line of diagonal reinforcing through the plaster at all joints. In this way reinforcement is given to the most vulnerable part of the wall. (See the illustration below in which the arrows indicate the long line of reinforcement.)

The long, horizontal joints of Celotex Lath are shiplapped, making a strong, tight wall, as is indicated by the illustration.

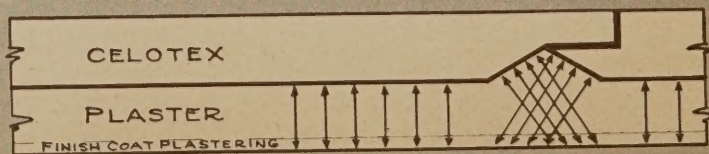
Plus Insulation

The improvement in quality of a plastered wall, which Celotex Lath gives, is coupled with the extra advantage of insulation. Now when a lather completes a job with Celotex Lath, he has also installed a job of insulation without extra expense, because he has provided both lath and insulation in one material.

At a New Low Cost

Celotex Lath has reduced the cost of insulated plaster walls because it combines insulation with a better plaster base that is easily and speedily applied. Celotex Lath is handy for the lather to use. It weighs only 3½ lbs. per piece. It is small in size—18" x 48". Yet as each lath goes up a wall surface of 6 sq. ft. is covered. The small size and light weight make short work of lathing walls and ceilings, even in closets and other restricted spaces.

THE CELOTEX LATH JOINT (PATENTED) SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE PLASTER CRACKS AND LATH MARKS



**CELOTEX TILE BOARD
COLOR No. 72 SHADED BROWN**

CELOTEX FINISH PLANK IN RANDOM WIDTHS, SURFACES ALTERNATED

**CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD V-GROOVED
WITH SANDED SURFACE EXPOSED**

